


failure to complete service will constitute good cause under Rule 4(m) if the defendant could have been located with reasonable effort. See Graham v. Satkoski, 51 F.3d 710, 713 (7th Cir. 1995). Before a case may be dismissed based on failure to effectuate service, the Court must first ensure that the U.S. Marshal has used reasonable efforts to locate and obtain service on the named defendants. See Greene v. Holloway, No. 99-7380, 2000 WL 296314, at *1 (4th Cir. Mar. 22, 2000) (where the district court dismissed a defendant in a Section 1983 action based on the prisoner's failure to provide an address for service on a defendant who no longer worked at the sheriff's office, remanding so the district court could "evaluate whether the marshals could have served [Defendant] with reasonable effort").

The Court will instruct the U.S. Marshal to use reasonable efforts to locate and obtain service on Defendant Gowans. If the U.S. Marshal is unable to obtain service on Defendant Gowans, the U.S. Marshal shall inform the Court of the reasonable attempts to obtain service. Defendant's home address shall be redacted from the summons forms for security purposes.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. The U.S. Marshal shall use all reasonable efforts to locate and obtain service on **Defendant Gowans**. If the U.S. Marshal is unable to obtain service on Defendant Gowans, the U.S. Marshal shall inform the Court of the reasonable attempts to obtain service.
2. The Clerk is respectfully instructed to mail a copy of the Complaint, (Doc. No. 1), the sealed NCDPS Notice, (Doc. No. 12), and this Order to the U.S. Marshal.

Signed: March 30, 2019


Frank D. Whitney
Chief United States District Judge 